FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE PERSIA

A Wide-spread Insurrection in Spain-Conflicting Accounts-A Colliery Explosion and Loss of Life-The Evangelical Alliance-Medical Congress-Reform in England-A Creat Swindle in Manchester-Queen Victoria.

The Persia's mails bring some interesting intelligence from Europe, especially in relation to The Rising in Spain.

GENERAL INSURRECTION-CONFUSED AC COUNTS.

The reports of the rising in Spain are increas-The reports of the rising in Spain are increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insurrectionists, with the exception of the leaders, and about thirty of their followers, being cut to pieces. The Madrid official Gasette declares that in Catalonia and Aragon the Rebels have been everywhere put to flight. The following is an extract from the despatches published by the Captain-General of Catalonia, relative to the insurrectionary movements in that province: ments in that province:-

ments in that province:—

"The small bands of insurgents in the country district of Tarragona are being actively pursued, and they have already sus and some defeats. The brand under Escoda surprised and captured three carbineers at Villaneuva. One of the matterwards succeeded in re. 'n ng possession of his rifle by main strength; he join. I a ser cant and four carbineers, at a guardhouse whence they opened a sharp fusiliade upon Escoda's band, and kept it in check until the arrival of a company of the Savoy regiment, which had bee conveyed to Villaneuva by the steamer Leon. At Salien, on the road o Rens, a company of the Toledo regiment came upon a band of forty men from Bens; two of these were ki led and ten wounded, the remainder throwing down their arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing. A company of the Luebama regiment, in the Lovra du Can Torres de Prudalla, fell in with another band of insurgents, two of whom were made prisoners and the others dispersed. They are being very actively parsued."

The Government accounts, however, differ widely from those given in the French and English papers.

The Paris Liberte publishes the following letter from Barcelona, dated August 19:—

The Paris Liberte publishes the following letter from Barcelona, dated August 19:—

"I was well informed when I told you that the insurrection smouldering in Spain would soon break out in large proportions and upon several points at once. I learn, indeed, that insurgent bands, more or less considerable, have appeared at the same time towards Madrid, Agamonte, Huelva, Badajoz, San Fernando, Maiaga, Verin, Orense, Tortosa, Los Alfaques, Lerida, Tarragon, Villanueva y Geitru, Martorel, Papiole, San Felice, etc. The effect produced on the population by the programme of the Catholic party, which comprehended the re-establishment of the inquisition: the discontent caused by the measures which increase the imposts upon food, which prohibit all labor and all business on festivals, and which fix deductions upon salaries and pensions; the unusual dispositions adopted every day by the authorities: finally, the publications of the proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army by General Prim, who is believed to have entered Catalonia, and in which it is declared that the moment has come for taking up arms to bring about a revolution which shall overthrow the cetablished order of things, and found another by means of a constituent Cortes—all these circumstances could leave no doubt respecting a speedy explosion.

"For some time we resust expect the most confused news of the facts which occur. Thus, according to some, the bands are very numerous, well armed, and partly appylled with breech-loaders; they do not want for mone; they are well received in the country districts, and the troops only await a favorable moment to join them. The authorities, on the other hand, declare that these bands are lew in number, almost without arms, recarded with out little sympathy by the inhabitants, and that the Government is sure of the fidelity of the troops. Upon the latter point the whole question really hinges, and hence we may rely upon a rompt solution in one seense or the other. If the army takes part in the revolution, it wil

upon a rompt solution in oue seems or the other. If
the army takes part in the revolution, it will do so in
a few days; if it rests taithful to the Government, the
insurrection will quickly wear itself out and break up
of itself. We must wait a while before being able to
predict what will happen. Catalonia, which is a couniry in which the name of Prim has the most influence, appearing to be the principal seat of the sising,
the four provinces, Barcelona, Lerid, Tarragona, and
Gerona, which compose it, were declared in a state of
siege on Saturday night at haif-past 9. Tranquillity,
nevertheless, has #n no way been disturbed in Barcelona, and nothing leads to the belief that the agitation, at all events at present, will make itself feit
in this capital, which has not changed its ordinary
aspect."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times observes:—"All the information that has yet reached us through the telegraphic agencies is from Government sources, and, therefore, worthless; but even in that any one who is acquainted with Spain, and who can 'read between the lines,' may discern symptoms of a rebellion on a large scale. Among Spaniards I hear but one voice as to what must be the result of a successful movement, and it is that the dynasty must go, since it has now been sufficiently proved that it is incompatible with an honest government. The question is between the downfall of the Bourbons and the ruin of the country. For a long time past Madrid has been country. For a long time past Madrid has been like a tomb, where no business is done and little life seems to exist. It could not be otherwise with the capital of a country in which no man can feel his property, his liberty, or even his life for one day secure. You will have read of the arrest of the ex-minister Madoz. The most considerable men in the country are in this manner daily seized and put out of sight in prisons or in penal settlements. Things have got too bad to last.

prisons or in penal settlements. Things have got too bad to last.

The Paris Temps says:—
"Will the insurrectionary movement in Spain assume a serious aspect, or will it remain enclosed within the limits of a brief rising? It is difficult to get at the truth upon this point amid the contradictory despatches which reach us. Whatever may happen, the friends of liberty cannot at such a juncture avoid two sentiments which seem opposed to each other, but which fundamentally are in perfect accordance. The regime to which Spain has been subjected ever since the accession of Marshal Narvaez is so insupportable that we cannot but feel an ardent sympathy in a general way for the men who attempt to free their country from it even by force of arms. When a nation has reached this degree of bad government, when all law is violated against it, it is more than justified in hoping only in desperate means. From this point of view no insurrection could be more legitimate than that of the Spaniards would be. But, on the other hand, all the movements of this kind have for many years ended so unfortunately, there is such a bad element mixed up with them, the military element, that we are divided between the deeire of seeing the fail of the despottem of the sword and the fear of seeing it revive with another general."

Colliery Explosion and Loss of Life.

A colliery explosion, causing the loss of four-teen lives, occurred August 20, at Messrs. Bro-milow & Co.'s Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, England. An explosion occurred in the same mine on the 18th of May, 1866, whereby thirteen men lost their lives. The colliery con-sists of four mines, to each of which a separate shalt works. That in which the explosion oc-curred is called the Little Delf Mine, and is shalt works. That in which the explosion occurred is called the Little Delf Mine, and is four hundred and sixty yards in depth. The explosion was in a distant and remote part of the mine, one thousand yards from the shaft.

At the time of the accident fourteen men and boys were engaged working in the top level, all of whom perished. The scene when the bodies were brought to the pit mouth was dreadful, as the sgonized relations rusned forward to recognize and claim the dead. Some of the bodies were fearfully burned and disfigured, and could only be recognized by the clothing on them. Shortly after the explosion became known, crowds rushed to the scene, a great many of whom were colliers residing in the neighborhood, and numberless offers to assist in the search were made, but firmly declined. The cause of the explosion can never positively be known, but it is conjectured that it was caused by the fireman exploding a charge of gunpowder, as it is known he was to do so about the time of the accident. Strange to say, the explosion in May, 1866, when thirteen lives were lost, was caused by Topping firing a charge, He then escaped, but he is now one of those who have perished.

The International Medical Congress.

The International Medical Congress. The first sitting of the International Medical Congress, which took place on the lith ultimo in the amphitheatre of the School of Medicine at Paris, was very stormy. Upwards of seven hundred physicians from all parts of the world

What the Reform Bill Effects. The London Dally News says:-

The London Dally News says:

"Now that the Reform Act is before us, and we are able to study and compare its provisions, it is possible to form something more than a vague idea of its probable operation. The act, of course, applies only to England and Wates—freiand with 15 members, and Scotland with 35, being unaffected by it. The 600 representatives in England and Wates are, in the present Parliament, divided into 1/2 county members, 234 berough members, and 4 university members. But the bill itself effects a considerable alteration in this distribution, reducing the number of the borough members to 312, and increasing those of the counties to 183 and the universities to 5. Here is, at any rate, the very large minority of 159 out of the five hundred members for England and Wates who have nothing to do with household suffrage.

"The county franchise is still a long way from democracy. A rating of £12 is equivalent to a rental of £15 or £18—in some parishes even more, and in most country places the rent of small houses is not more than half what it is in populous boroughs. The bill will probably not give the country franchise to a single agricultural laborer, it will scarcely enfranchise a artisan in the mining counties; the enfranchisement it bestows is entirely that of the middle class, and the hard and finst line it draws is far more exclusive of the working population than the £16 tranchise in the towns was ever found to be. The county members in the new Parliament will not, at any rate, represent a predominant democracy. But the division between county and borough members is itself a delusive one.

"Although three hundred and twelve members will be elected by household suffrage, a very large number of those members will continue to represent a integer towns. If the great ceutres of population are the seats of democracy, and the counties are the strongholds of aristocratic influence, that influence will soon be dominant, for the majority of the boroughs belong rather to the county than to the city population

strongholds of aristocratic influence, that influence will soon be dominant, for the majority of the boroughs belong rather to the county than to the city population.

"Sixty-three is the number of borough members who, though they will be elected by household suffrage democracy, will be elected under the predominant influence of the landed interest, and will represent not popular democratic aspirations, but aristocratic power. But if we deduct this number from the 312 householders' seats, to which category they only nominally belong, and add them to the county representation, which they really contribute to swell, we shall have 249 representatives of the householders. 246 representatives of the aristocratic influence in the counties, and five members for the learned corporations, who will belong to the aristocratic, and not to the democratic part of the national representation The total result is that, putting the democratic influence at its maximum, and the power of the landed ger try at its minimum, it may be possible that aristocracy and democracy have divided the English representation pretty equally between them.

"This, then, is 'shooting Niagara'—'giving over the Government of England to the housekeepers,' ousting the middle class,' and 'inaugurating democracy.' Surely only men of large imagination and little reason, who describe what seems to them to be, and do not trouble themselves to ascertain what really is, could ever allow themselves to speak of such a measure as this in terms of alarm. That it is democratic is undoubted—that it hands England over to democracy absurdly untrue. Perhaps the true description of the measure is, that it strength as very greatly the democratic element in our Constitution, but does not cast out the eristocratic element; that it renders future progress in the democratic diement in our Constitution but does not prevent the long perpetuation of aristocratic supremacy; and 'hat, so lar from constituting the practical abaegases in the democratic element; that it renders futur

Religious Conference in Europe. AN AMERICAN BISHOP TO PREACH THE INAUGU-RATION SERMON AT THE LAMBETH SYNOD

From the London Times, August 24. Several colonial bishops are at present in London and the Cape mail brought the bishops of Grahams-town and the Orange Free State. The bishop of New Zealand is on his way to England. The bishop of Honolulu will be there in about a fortnight. It is expected that about eighty bishops will be present at Pan-Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lami Pan-Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lamin September. At the request of the Archbisho Capterbury, the inauguration sermon will be preachly a bishop of the United States of America, and Whitehouse, bishop of Illinois, has been selected the purpose.

THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE AT AMSTERDAY.

The Evangelical conference of Christian brethren of all Churches and all nations, assembled under the auspices of the Holland Evangelical Alliance, was formally opened at Amsterdam, by Baron Von Wasenaar, who delivered an address of welcome to the numerous visitors. Some of the foremost divines from France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, the United States, as well as many well-known clergymen and ministers from Great Britain, compose the conterence. The building in which the meetings are held contains an elegant hall, capable of accommodating more than one thousand persons. It is surrounded by spiendid grounds which are illuminated after the evening meetings. After the chairman's address the conference was engaged for about eight hours in receiving reports on the state of Christianity in various countries, Professer J. J. Deedes read a lengthy paper upon the religious condition of Holland, and Pasteur L. Anet upon Belgium. Dr. Tholuck spoke hopefully of the religious condition of Germany. The United States were represented by Dr. Prime, who, in the conclusion of this address, gave, in the name of his American brethren, a nearty invitation to the Evangelical Alliance to hold their nort conference in New York. Amongst the English speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Canon Battersby, Rev. J. Howard In the evaning there was a conversatione in the illuminated gardens. An excellent concert of sacred music was given on the occasio 5. On Tuesday morning the session was resumed, when the main subject of discussion was the evange ical ministry, and preaching in relation to modern criticism. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. T. R. Birks, etc. The proceedings will not terminate until the 28th instant.

Proclamations by General Prim. From the same journal.

Proclamations by General Prim. The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says that the following proclamations have been profusely sprinkled by unseen mys-terious agents through all the mess-rooms and barrack-rooms of that city:—

barrack-rooms of that city:

"Spaniards!—The hour has come at last when we should strike the blow and rid ourselves of cur oppressors. Our country's diguity, and our on liber y, peremptorily demand this. We have hitherto been restrained until success should be certain. It has now arrived. The immerality in the upper subsers, supported by official adulation and officious despotism, has rendered indispensable a radical change in our country's destinies. There is nothing more dangerous or mischlevous than insurrections—nothing grander or juster than revolutions, when they are necessitated by a nation's misry or an army's suffering, when disorder has been elevated into a system, and oppression has attained the limits of tyranny. Agriculture is suffering; all trades are stagnant; the press and the Parliament are condemned to silence, and a blush suffuses every honest Spaniard's brow when he look upwards to the throne, or down upon his degraded countrymen. The Government has recourse to every kind of torture it tramples our laws under foot, and stifes the criee of outraged opinion by pursoining the public money. How horrible is the constant commingling of the groans of the transported with the discharges of musicetry at our unfortunate commades! Revolution is the sole remedy for these crying evils. It should convoke the Constitutional Cortes through universal suffrage. The new order of things, and the destruction of that which exists should be based on liberty, the daughter of right, and right, the daughter of justice of right, and right, the daughter of justice properly applied. The abolition of the odious octroi dues, the abolition of the hateful conscription, less quintes, and the reduction of taxsition so that the road must be cleared by the toleration of all religious opinions, by clearing away abuses, and by respecting right legitimately acquired. To arms, then, fellow of tiseas! Let each give his support, and suddenly all this canker of ecorophone will be swept away. To arms, then, and let our war cry be, "Vic

The appeal to the army is yet stronger—"Soldiers. The country calls you to aid in a revolution, and you are bound to respond to the appeal. In every page of our country's history the army are always appear d as the enemy of tyrants and thedefender of our rights and liberties. Will it fail in its traditions at this solemn bour? The multitude of proofs which I have received convinces me of the contrary. Listes, comrades, to the cries of your fathers and children. Their interests are yours. Their aspirations are those of all good Spaniards. Were, indeed, a revolution not to be necessitated by the loud wail of an outraged nation, it would be called for by the outrages which have been inflicted on the army. This must be put a step to Adyancement must hencelorth be the reward of merit, not of base intrigue. Let us, then, listen to the voice of duty; and let those who may be the first to reap those rewards retire to seek a grateful repose among their admiring fellow-citizens. An army never deserves better of its country than when it knows how to distinguls between normal circumstances and those produced by the wounds of a bleeding country. Comrades, if discipline oblises us to defend good government, it has no claim on our arms for the defense of tyranny. If it constrains us to put down insurrections, it is not deaf to the voice of legitimate revolutions. Vec is Liberial. JUAN PRIM."

These proclamations are not only placarded about Madrid, but are posted about Barcelona, and are replaced as soon as torn down.

A Royal Spanish Order.

The Diarie, of Barcelons, publishes the following order of the day from the Captain General of the proorder of the day from the Captain General of the provice:

Headquarters, isth Angust.—Soldiers of the Army of Catalonia:—Your present attitude confirms the character for fidelity which so greatly distinguishes you. Three insignificant bands, commanded by men disreputable from their ordinary misdeeds, are the miserable result obtained in this principality by the proceedings of the revolutionists at home and abroad; your comrates are resolutely pursuing these bands, which they will speedily desiroy. The peaceanle inhabitants of our beautiful sity deliver themselves up, as you see, to the daily occupation of their gierious and celebrated industrial scivity, with intervals of repose and amusement which only serve to stimulate their exertions. For you it is an konor that on the accomplishment of your duties repose at the same time the public tranquillity and general confidence. The Queen and the country thank you. Their gratitude is forever engraven on their hearts.

COUNT DE CHESTE.

Garibaldi Awalting on Insurrection in

Garibaldi Awalting on Insurrection in Rome. Paris (Aug. 22) Corres. of the London Times.

Paris (Aug. 22) Corres. of the London Times.

Mr. Erdan, the well-known Italian correspondent of the Temps, having been burnt out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a ramble with Garibaldi, and writes of his recent enthusiastic reception at Sienna and Rapolano. The popular General from the balcony of his inn at the former place, told the people they should not cry "Vica Garibaldi" but "Vica Italia" at Rome, and down with the cierical party. That, he added, is the programme of the day. His tour in the direction of the Papal frontier naturally gives rise to many conjectures and reports, but he has his daughter and her collidren with him, and, according to the last letter (17th Inst.) he proposed remaining at Rapolano to take the mineral waters of that place, which are good for rhenmatism. M. Brdan, who is a caim and sensible observer, is of opinion that although Garibaldi's present aim and determination in to bring the Roman question to a crisis, he will not act until an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection he considers to have become probable, and, on the first signal, the Garibaldi's to enter. On the other hand the Italian Government is vigilant. It is supposed the Garibaldies to enter. On the other hand the Italian Government is vigilant. It is supposed the Garibaldians would not take arms on the Italian territory. Their attitude is one of hostility to the Italian Government on account of the determination it manifests to thwart their plans. The impressions of an intelligent foreigner on the spot, who sees Garibaldi and moves about among he followers, are interesting to read, but it is difficult to believe that anything can be effected so long as the Ratazzi Cabinet is bent upon preventing it, and has 40,000 men along the fronier. As to the Romans, they have as yet shown little disposition to help themselves, and it is doubtful whether they could effect anything alone. A Garibaldian inroad would serve but to compilate

Prussian Opinion of a South German Bund. From the new Cross Gazette of Berlin, August 23. We learn from a reliable source that no understanding has been come to at Salzburg for the formation of a South German Confederation under the participation of Austria. Any understanding between France and Austria might be accounted for, but it is more difficult to sgain try to dismember the fatherland, and to lead foreign powers at Strasburg.

The Irish Exodus—Unusual Rush of Emi-grants to the United States. QUEENSTOWN, August 23.—Emigration is again on the increase. The statistical return of emigrants from this port since the 1st of July, which is the turning point of the season, shows a great increase in the vitality of the exodus at a period when, during previous years, there was a decided falling off, owing to the frequency of employment at home. the frequency of employment at home.

Eince the 18th inst, there have been six steamers, and in these five days perhaps four thousand souls have left here for New York.

From the 3d of July up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty-three transatiantic steamers, exclusive of the Cunard mail boats, salled from here for America, taking thousands away, in a larger proportion, which, at a time when labor is at a premium in the island, may be regarded as unprecedented in the annals of emigration from Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

A REFORM CELEBRATION. A banquet in celebration of the passage of the Referm bill is to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 30th of September. Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and other distinguished men have promised to attend.

GREAT SWINDLE IN MANCHESTER. Two Manchester firms, Kodoth & Co. and Galipolito & Co., had disappeared, after having purchased goods extensively in Manchester and elsewhere, and leaving debts to the tune of about £80,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Queen Victoria, while on the way to Balmo-Queen Victoria, while on the way to Balmoral, made a two days' hait at Floors Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was travelling would not pass through the bridges on the "Waverly route" of railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery at the eleventh hour, a fearful accident must have happened. The Queen paid visits to Abbotsford, Meirose. Jedburgh, and other interesting places in the border region. resting places in the border region. THE HARVEST.

The weather in England continued broken, but on the whole the harvest was making satisfactory progress.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Cabral Proclaimed by Some Haytiens as President of Hayti-Salnave Reported a Fugitive.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—According to a late correspondence received from St. Domingo, we are assured that President Cabral was on the Haytlen frontiers, where various towns had risen against the Salnave government and prolaimed Cabral as President of Hayti. this moment," says the writer, "Cabral has not thought fit to accept the call of the insurrec-tionists, whose object seems to be the union of Hayti to St. Domingo, under the Presidency of General Cabral. It is currently reported that Salnave is a fugitive," if the above proves true, as I have little doubt, we can only exclaim, "wonders will never coase

The Convention of Spiritualists.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The Spiritualists' Convention met at nine o'clock this morning, and for over an hour enjoyed a lively discussion between some Eastern and Western delegates, the former proposing three of their number to deliver the evening address, while the latter contended that whoever pleased to speak should be at liberty to do so, and be allowed twenty minutes for the purpose. The Western delegates carried their point.

A set of resolutions was offered in depression.

delegates carried their point.

A set of resolutions was offered in deprecation of an address issued from the last Convention, which advocated physical resistance to any attempt that might be made on the part of the Christian sects to encroach upon or suppress spiritualism. A long debate followed, some being in favor of non-resistance, but the majority advocated war to the knife upon any religious or other body that dared to interfere with their peculiar tenets. The resolutions were eventually laid on the table.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the best way of advancing spiritualistic education for children.

About twenty men and women of the Shaker persuasion were in the Convention during the

persuasion were in the Convention during the day. Dr. Halleck, J. S. Loveland, and Mrs. Wilhelm made metaphysical addresses this evening to a considerable audience.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Interview with the Murderer-His Statement and that of Louis Jaco, a Spaniard, who Saw the Murder Done-Description of the Prisoner.

ment and that of Louis Jaco, a Spaniard, who Saw the Murder Done—Description of the Prisoner.

In the case of this horrible murder, the papers of last evening published a number of varying accounts, which differed from each other in many important particulars, and no one of which was in every respect consistent with thesit. So soon as the rumor of a murder was reduced to a certainty, and it was established inst a deed of blood had been done, our reporter repaired to the spot. At No. 13 East Eleventh sitest he found, in a back basement, the body of the murdered woman, lying on a plank supported on a couple of chairs. The corpse bore on its face a quiet and tranquil look; there was no appearance of a prolonged and fearful struggle for life, but the peor body lay as straight, as quiet, and as tranquil as if she had there fallen asleep, with beckening angels in the distance. The room is a low basement apartiment; fragments of rags are scattered about the farmiture is only a few chairs and stools; at the back is the open window, through which the murderer came to de his bloody work.

From the story of the several witnesses who saw the murderer enact the fearful tragedy, it appears that the poor girl was first struck with a heavy smoothing-tron. She then ran into the garden, whither ane was followed by her young but blood chinstly spouse, who chen struck her with a kuife, and chased her from the garden into the house again, where with the same weapon, he completed the learful deed. The knile is a common old butcher-knile (made by J. Ward), and the olded, four inches long, is worn off to half an inch wide from an inch and a half at the heel. The wooden handle is secured by three large brass rivets, and the letters W. H. ars deeply cut in it, a rough manner with a penknife. The blade and handle are covered with blood.

The alarm of murder which startled the neighbors to the consciousness that a great crime was being committed in their midst was given between 9 and to its hell morning. The ories speedly brought out the

FENIAN CONGRESS AT CLEVELAND.

The Proceedings Carried on with Closed Doors-President Roberts' Annual Address-The Fenian Army Ready to March on Canada.

March on Canada.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The proceedings of the Fenian Congress, now in progress at Garrett's Hail, are conducted secretly with closed doors. Green-coated sentincis, with bristling bayonets, guard every avenue to the hall, so that the watchful reporter, if he desires to violate the rule of secresy adopted by the Congress and peep in upon the assemblage, must needs have the cap of Leander before he can accomplish that object. Some matters relating to the meeting are picked up from time to time, however. Yesterday the Senate and House were in joint session. In the absence of James Gibbons, President of the Senate, J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Speaker of the House, acted as President. Colonel P. F. Walsh, of Michigan; Major McWhiliams, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. McCloud are the Secretaries. The Sergeant-at-Arms is Captain T. M. Proctor, Company A. 1st Fenian Regiment of Cleveland.

To-day the Congress has been presided over by President Gibbons, who arrived last evening.

To-day the Congress has been presided over by President Gibbons, who arrived last evening. President Roberts read his annual address in the forenoon, occupying two hours and a half in the reading. It was an able and interesting document, and is considered the most impor-tant paper that has yet been presented for the consideration of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The attendance on the Convention is as numerous as was anticipated, and the utmost harmony prevails. Outside talk is very war-like, the burden of it being that a Fenian army is ready, organized and equipped, and sufficient in size to conquer Canada without trouble, whenever the command to advance is given.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.

A Sea Which Dried Up and Reappeared After a Lapse of 1200 Years.

A curious question was discussed at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that the Sea of Aral-a body of water having an area of 23,000 square miles, or three times the size of Massachusetts-had no existence in the long period between 600 years before Christ and 600 years after, and the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, now flowing into it, both flowing into the Caspian Sea. He said: "The sea first comes into notice in the seventh century, and these two are spoken of for several hundred years as emptying into it. Another change seems to have occurred between 1300 and 1500, and the rivers again flowed into the Caspian Sea; but since the latter date they slowly changed their channels till they found an outlet in the Sea of Aral." This theory was combated by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, who affirming that the mere absence of allusion to the Sea of Aral was no proof of its non-existence, and citing the geological evidences that whatever changes the sea had undergone they must have occurred long before the birth of history or tradition. Henry Rawlinson, in reply, said that evidence exists in the writings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that a common highway of travel from Europe to Asia passed directly over the region now covered by the waters of the Aral. His opponent admitted that such evidence would be conclusive. Here the debate ended; with the understanding that Sir Henry is to collect and publish the proofs of his assertion.

Hon. Schuyler Colpax.-We have received from the publishers the September number of the Ladies' Repository, edited for the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. W. Wiley, D. D. The initial article for this number is an interesting sketch of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is accompanied by a very good engraved por-trait. The sketch is written by the Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and is an earnest and appreciative tribute to the noble qualities of the Hon. Speaker. It appears upon this authority that Mr. Colfax's grandfather was Captain Colfax, of General Washington's body-guard, and his grandmother was a Schuyler, cousin to Major-General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame He was born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823, and is, therefore, forty-four years of age. He was a posthumous child, his father having diod a few months before he was born. When he was ten years old his mother married Mr. Matthews, and the future Speaker's short school-life closed. The next three years he stood in his step-father's store. In 1836 the family emigrated to Indiana, and "for thirty-one years has pure Western home life smiled upon and fostered him whose only possible complaint is the expatriating majorities which be deh him so repeatedly East again to Washington."

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

Colored Soldiers Assaulted in the Streets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

London, Sept. 5—Noon.—Consols for money, 943; U. S. Five-twenties, 733; Eric Railroad, 45½; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 22½.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—Noon—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Steamer Denmark Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The steamer Denmark, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report. London, Sept. 5-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; U. S. Five-twenties are firmer, but not

Liverspool, Sept. 5—2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Cheese has advanced to 50s. Pork has declined to 70s. Lard has declined to ANTWERP, Sept. 5 .- Petroleum is firm at 58f.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Gettysburg Battle-field - Agricultural Fair - Assaults upon Colored Soldiers, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—I have just returned from Gettysburg, where I visited the entire battle-ground. Some bones, skulls, and much debris of the battles are still seen. Acres of woods on Culp's Hill, where the hardest fighting was, are dying out from the effects of the bullets and cannon balls.

The Adams County Agricultural Fair com-mences at Gettysburg on the 24th instant, and lasts for four days. This is the first fair of the

kind ever held there.
The Lincoln Zouaves, and other colored troops, while returning from their encampment last night, were assaulted with bricks and stones night, were assaulted with bricks and stones by rowdies, as they marched through our streets. They discharged twenty or thirty muskets in the air, causing much alarm, but injuring no one. A second assault with brickbats was made on them, but they marched forward steadily, and made no resistance. These things will surely end in serious disturbances.

Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers. CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The members of the Association of the tobacco trade of Cincinnati, at the late fair in that city, issued a call for a Convention of the Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States at Cleveland, September 17. The call was signed by parties throughout the West. The arrangements for the place of meet-

ing here are perfected, and all is in readiness. Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT. New York, Sept. 5.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:-

1881s, 112@112½. United States 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114 United States 5-20s, 1862, 11434@11434. United States 5-20s, 1864, 1107@1107. United States 5-20s, 1865, 11134@11134. United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 10834@10834. United States 5-20s, 1867, 10834@10834. United States 10-40s, 10934@10834. August 7-30s, 10734@108. June and July 7-30s, 10734@10734. Market trong.

strong. United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 781/4, firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 5.— Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 48; Eric, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Virgina Sives, 50; Missouri Sixes, 108½; Hudson River, 128; U. 8. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1884, 110; do. 1865, 111½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 107½; Sterling Exchange, 9½. Gold, 142.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, }
Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue in fair demand. June and August 7:30s sold at 1074@1078, no change. 994 was bid for 10-40s; 1111 for 6s of 1881; 1144 for 62 5-20s; 110 for 64 5-20s; 1112 for 65 5-20s; and 1082 for July, 65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1014. Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 511@512, a decline of 2 on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 532, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1264, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 284@284, no change; 57 was bid for Minchill; 564 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 284 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was

nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteeuth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine: 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 28 for

Girard College; and 354 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.
239 was bid for North America; 166 for Philadelphia; 1424 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 571 for Commercial; 165 for Northern Liberties; 316 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 110 for Ken sington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Grard; 90 for Western; 127 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 84 for Commonwealth; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for preferred do.; 46\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Lehigh Navigation; and 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Sus-Quehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)

on the closing price last evening. The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Money is unchanged in rates. Brokers are readily supplied at 465 per cent., and balances are left with tavorite houses on Governments at 3 per cent. Long engagements are shunned, and control of capital is more regarded than high rates for its use. Commercial paper sells at 669 for best, and 869 for second grade. Rallway paper like the Northwestern can be had at 15 per cent. Loans for Southern parties have been made as high as 2 per cent. a month, secured in the strongest manner. The demand for currency from the interior continues, and large sums are passing from the city by express. This demand has commenced full one mouth earlier than usual, and will, if continued the usual period, give the managers of "enterprising banks" an opportunity of allowing their ability in atormy times. The Dosition of political affairs in Washington is not calculated to create financial confidence, and the meeting of Congress is walked for as the guarantee of financial safety by a daily increasing number of people."

—The Chicago Republican of Monday says:— -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

-The Chicago Republican of Monday says:-"The week just closed has been characterized with

a fair degree of activity in monetary circles. The heavy receipts of grain have kept up a lively demand for money from country banks, commission men, and grain shippers, and the volume of loansbie funds and deposits kept at a low point. There has, however, generally speaking, been no stringency, and first class paper has been steadily discounted at nearly all of the banks at the current rate of 19 per cent. Currency in large amounts has been received daily from New York to replace that sent into the interior, and such a thing as an actual scarcity, with the money market easy at all the leading money centres, cannot exist permanently in Chicago. The mercantile business of the city has steadily improved, and by the middle of September a good fall trade is looked for in all departments."

-The valuation of the real and personal estate of Boston for the years 1866 and 1867

Real . \$235,767,215 \$250,587,790 \$24,820,485 Personal . 179,595,130 194,358,400 4,763,270

Total . . \$415,362,345 \$444,946,100 \$29,583,755 The rate of taxation for 1867 is 1.55 per cent., against 1.30 per cent. in 1866. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111@112\$; old 5-20s, 1141@114\$; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 111@1114; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 994@ 994; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1071@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; do., June, 1071@1074; do.

1077; do., July, 1071@1073. Gold, 1424@1424.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—C. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., new, 1084@1081; 5s, 10-40s, 994@994; U. S. 7'30s, 1st series, 1071@1071; do., 2d series, 1071@1071; 3d series, 1077@1072; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 1424@1422, —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 142½@142½.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 111½@112; do. 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 109½@110½; do., 1865, 111½@111½; do., 1865, new, 108½@108½; do. 58, 10-408, 09½@99½; do., 730%, Aug., 107½@108; do., June, 107½@107½; do., July, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118½@119; do., December, 1864, 117½@118; do., May, 1865, 116½@117½; do., Aug., 1865, 116½@117½; do., September, 1865, 116½@115½; do. October, 1865, 114½@115½; Gold, 142½@142½. Silver, 134½@136½.

1421. Silver, 1341@1361. Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.-The Flour Market is devoid of life, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. There is no export demand, and but little inquiry from home consumers, who purchase from hand to mouth. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine, at \$7@7'50; old stock extra at \$8@8'50; new do. do. at \$1@9.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.25

do. at \$10@9:30; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12'25; new Wheat do. do. at \$11@12; and fancy brands at \$12'50@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6'30 to \$9. 300 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on accret terms.

The market for Wheat is exceedingly dull, and prices are 5@7c. \$2 bushel lower, Sales of 1009 bushels new red at \$2'25@2'32, and 350 bushels Kentucky white at \$2'4@2'70. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels at \$1'50@2'70. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 600 bushels at \$1'50@1'52. Corn is quiet but firm. Small sales of yellow at \$1'26@1'27; and 300 bushels Western mixed at \$1'24@1'25. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of common and choice at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$8'30 \$2'64 lbs. 400 bushels Timothy sold at \$3' and a 101 from second hands at \$3'25. Flaxseed ranges from \$2'75 to \$2'80.

Whisky—Common is held at \$2'6@26c. \$2' callon. In

\$2.75 to \$2.80. Whisky-Common is held at 25@26c. # gallon, in

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 5.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Rio Grande. Bennett, Bath. E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoot, Baker, Fall River, Rommel & Schr A. H. Curtis, Haskell, Providence, Lennox & Schr A. H. Curtis, Haskell, Providence, Lennox & Burgess,
Schr Seven Stars, Phillips, Rappahannock, Bacon,
Collins & Co.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Richmond, L. Audenried
& Co.
Schr Specie, Smith. Norfolk,
Schr Almira Woolley, King, Salem,
Go.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Fort Warren, Bancroft,
Lewis & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon &
Co.

Co., J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co., Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, Rommel & Hunter
Schr S. L. Stevens, Studiey, New Bedford, J. R. Tom-

Schr Glenbrook, Dickerson, Newport, Dovey, Bulkley

& Co. Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, Provincetown, Captain, Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Provincetown, Captain, Schr Damascus, Price, Princess Anne, Captain, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, 8 days from Bangor with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Brig Geo Harris, French, 8 days from Bangor, with umber to capitain. Brig Geo Harris, French, 8 days from Bangor, with inmber to captain.

Schr A. D. Gilbert, Noall, from Grand Turk 23d ult. with salt to A. Kerr & Bro. Left barque Storm Bird, hence, just arrived. Brig G. T. Ward salted for Philadelphis ame day.

Schr Beven Stars, Phillips, 4 days from Rappahannock, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Beven Stars, Phillips, 4 days from Rappahannock, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

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Schr Beven Stars, Phillips, 4 days from Rappahannock, With grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Beven Stars, Phillips, 4 days from Saugus.

Schr R. W. Godirey, Godfrey, from Saugus.

Schr R. L. Porter, Sparks, from Forvincetown.

Schr M. L. Porter, Sparks, from Provincetown.

Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, from Salem.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker Allen, from Portsmonth.

Schr S. L. Stevens, Studley, from Gloucester.

Schr Surprise, Beers, from Providence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Probacon.

Schr A. H. Curtis, Haskell, from Providence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 2-9 P. M.—A ship, supposed the Autocrait from San Francisco for Philadelphia, passed in this morning.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—barque Betsy Simpson, with guano, waiting orders: steamer Elevator, in tow of tux C. Chamberlain, from Baitlmore for New York: senra Cyrus Fossett. G. W. Rawley. Lizzie Maule, William Capes, C. Loeser, Seventy-siz, Island Beile, M. S. Lewis, Morning Light, M. E. Mankin, for Boston, all from Philadelphia: Silver Lake for Portsmouth: A. E. Safford, for Norwich: Minerva, for New London: J. House, for Fair Haven; N. Jones, for Machias: A. Faikenberg, for Frovidence, H. Blackman, for Sacci, J. G. Babcock, for Salem, all from Philadelphia; Delaware, from Milton, for Stafford: O. H. Talley, from Christians: Mary Elizabeth, Reindeer, Barbara, J. Colline, and Only Daughter, from Virginia, all for New York: also, tug C. Matthews, schre White Sea, Fly, and Rising Sun, with stone for Delaware Breakwater. Wind E. Sun, with stone for Delaware Breakwate
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Wind E.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Myrtie. before reported put back to Liverpool, returned in consequence of the crew refusing to perform duty. She was to sail again for Philadelphia on the 26th ult., with a new captain and crew.

Ship Lydia Skeifield. Skeifield, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormsbead 20th ult.

Ship F. B. Day, Durham, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Harque Ada, Murphy, hence, at Bremen 21st ult.

Barque J. Good. Crowell, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Jutra. Sewall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence for Bosson, 85 Holmes' Hole 2d link.

Brig Minna, Stukel, hence, at Gesestemande 20th ult.

Brig Enrichetta, Filiberto, hence, at Genes 18th nit.

Brig Enrichetta, Filiberto, hence, at Genes 18th nit.

Beith Mary Ella, Tapley, hence, at Portsmouth 30th ultimo.

Beith Minnie Anna, Parsons, for Philadelphia, zailed

nitimo. Behr Minnie Anna, Parsons, for Philadelphia, salied from New Bedford M inst.